# The President's Report Carleton University

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## Report of the President

In the early summer of 1971, it appeared that the new academic year would not be very different from those preceding: applications for admission were well above those of twelve months earlier; there was discussion about ways of limiting acceptances of new students in order to keep within projections; the chief problems for the University seemed to be the familiar ones coming from pressures to expand.

By the middle of September the whole outlook for the year had been transformed. In August the flow of confirmations from new students dwindled. At registration time even several score of prospective freshmen who had paid deposit failed to appear. Just as significantly, a much higher proportion than usual of the previous year's students in good standing did not re-register.

The result was a total full-time enrolment for 1971–72, a substantially lower number than had been planned for: 8,458 against 9,100. In part, because of pleas for more freshmen places from Queen's Park, first year enrolment had been projected to increase by some 12 per cent (just two years before it had risen by an astonishing 30 per cent). In fact the final number was slightly less than in 1970. Altogether, total full-time enrolment in all years went up by only 2.3 per cent and, surprisingly, part-time registration was slightly below the previous year.

The shortfall in student numbers meant a shortfall in revenue under the Ontario system of formula financing, and during the fall the senior officers of the University had to make great efforts to reduce expenditures. Allocations for the buying of equipment and books, and for building alterations, had to be cut, a number of

vacant positions were left unfilled, and other savings were made in many directions. Luckily some flexibility had been kept in the budget since at Carleton there had been a good deal of scepticism about experts' predictions of continually swelling demand for university places. But it was not easy for many members of the community to adjust to a situation in which enrolment and funds had nearly stopped rising.

### An Historical Shift?

Early in the autumn it became clear that the enrolment situation at Carleton was part of a countrywide, indeed probably a worldwide, phenomenon. Most Canadian universities reported enrolments below projections; in some cases, particularly in the West, actually less in absolute numbers than the previous year. In the United States a weakening in the rise of student numbers, indicated the year before, continued. Similar trends showed in other parts of the world, even in countries with highly restricted university entry systems, where competition for the limited number of places lessened.

What is happening? Why? Where are university enrolments going in the future? No person that I know of can say for sure. In Canada the number of young people of normal university age is rising still and will continue to rise until the end of the 1970's. Extrapolating trends of the last 15 years statisticians have been predicting steady large increases in total student numbers over the decade. This year may indicate that some trends have been broken or considerably modified. Perhaps we

should no longer expect a constantly increasing percentage of the appropriate age group to undertake university study. If that percentage does drop slightly, at about the same rate as the increase in the total size of the age group, we could have generally static university numbers through the seventies; if it drops more, general enrolments will actually decline.

A number of surveys were carried out by universities and government bodies in an effort to find out why prospective students, newly graduated from high schools or already in universities, had not registered. The results were far from definite. During the summer some had found a job which could continue and had decided to stay with it: some had not come because they had not been able to find a good summer job and felt they could not afford university; some just felt the financial strain too great in general; some had decided to take a year or so out from education to travel or just live; a number spoke of discouraging reports about the chances of getting a job if they did complete a degree; a number, too, just indicated that they felt university work not satisfying enough for them and not worth their while. A majority of those who had dropped or "stopped" out expressed doubt that they would return to studying.

Probably the underlying causes are changed conditions and resulting differences in perceptions on the part of many young people. During the 1960's practically all university graduates could get jobs fairly easily, often pretty good ones. Many authorities preached that a university degree was a certificate for a high place in the employment market. Universities were in fact overbought as guarantors of careers. A sharp change has

come in the seventies as many new graduates have found it impossible or extremely difficult to find openings they regard as suitable. The fact that unemployment is proportionately higher among people with less education is widely taken to be beside the point. Whatever reasons they give, I believe that a considerable number of the young people who stayed away from universities last year did so because they decided it was not worth scraping to find the money, and facing the demands of university work for a degree they felt would still leave them in a highly uncertain position about future employment.

## Implications for the Future

If this is so, the implications for universities as intellectual centres are more favourable than adverse. The climate of an academic community should be strengthened by having a lower proportion of students whose prime interest is in some sort of degree to record on a job application, and a higher proportion whose main interest is in learning, with a subsidiary concern about the money value in later life. And a flattening of the enrolment curves for the years ahead should allay the fears of Government finance departments who have been so frightened by the soaring dotted lines of the extrapolators and consequently have been so desperately anxious to reduce per student costs.

As an Ontario university of middle range in age and size Carleton has been particularly subject to variations, even slight ones, in the general demand for university

places. An older university that has placed a limit on admissions to check growth will vary little in enrolment whether the overall pressure is greater or less in a year. although it may take a different proportion of those applying. In the years of rapid provincial expansion to meet intense needs Carleton followed a policy of taking its full share of the load and growing quickly to do so. It was thought that it would be difficult for a fairly young university to turn away substantial numbers of students for the sake of its own comfort, when it was in a position to expand rapidly and still be smaller than many others. In recent years there has been much discussion about how far the universities should go in this direction: What should be the planned rate of growth in the seventies? What should be the ultimate size of the University? As a maximum, figures all the way from 20,000 or so to one or two thousand above the current enrolment have been advanced.

No final conclusion had been reached by 1971, which was probably fortunate. Developments of last year do not write a prescription for the future; but together with the prospects for 1972–73 they do make it clear that the university faces at least a substantially lessened pressure to grow in this decade than has been generally anticipated — very possibly far less. It could well turn out that the university will be called on to grow very little in total size. In any case it will probably be found wise to follow a policy of flexible planning for modest growth ahead; following recent shifts in patterns of attendance a university could hardly be blamed for keeping its projections low and, if necessary, turning away a few students in a year of a sudden upsurge.

#### COPSE

A lively contribution to the uncertainties facing universities came from the draft report of the Commission on Post-Secondary Education in Ontario published in January. To most readers it was a baffling document. The first part was pregnant with principles of social equality and called for making post-secondary education in some form available and open to all people of all ages. In contrast. later in the report the Commission calls for students to pay a full 50 per cent of instruction costs, a far higher proportion than at present, with a more generous scheme of providing grants for students from lower income groups and loans for all students. Accessibility: far higher cost to many individuals: one negates the other. In effect principles of a free enterprise market in the latter part seemed to supersede the social philosophy of the earlier sections.

For universities the most serious threat lurked in the recommendation that in future, government grants be divided into two categories: one for educational expenditures; and one for research. This could seem a plausible arrangement to people unaware of, or wishing to ignore the nature of universities. It is simply not possible clearly to distinguish resources supporting instruction from those supporting research in a true academic community. A university is composed of people engaged in learning, in discovering knowledge for themselves. Senior members spend a good part of their time enquiring and studying; this work extends their assistance to junior members through teaching, and at the same time aids their discoveries of new

knowledge that are labelled research. Many graduate students carry out a good part of their learning by doing research. How many dollars then, for various salaries and supporting services, should be allocated to "instruction" and how many to "research." No one can really say. The Commission's efforts to find an answer consisted of taking some notional figures and juggling them to come up with costs for university instruction that had no relation to reality; the rest of university expenditures would be attributed to research.

Under the tentative proposal a university such as Carleton would get only about 65 per cent of its regular income (not including grants for supported research) as government grants for "education." The other 35 per cent necessary to maintain at the present staff and facilities would depend on satisfying the subjective judgment of a body in Toronto about the research output of its members. The worst aspect of this recommendation on financing is that it would provide a sharp incentive for a university to scrimp on teaching and to put great efforts into producing glowing plans for research. Such a tendency would be inevitable because income related to students enrolled would come in automatically by formula, while a large part of the general funds necessary for the function of the university would depend on the attractiveness to others of research projects.

After the appearance of the draft report the Commission heard a great many comments about it, with university people taking a much more active part than they had at earlier hearings. As the year ended there were some grounds for hope that the final report of the Commission would be a much more coherent and real-

istic document than the first version.

### The Open Door

Further confusion was added to the university scene one day in March when there was a sudden Government announcement that student tuition fees were to be raised by a general amount of \$100. There was also to be an increase of \$200 in the loan portion of awards under the Ontario Student Awards Program which would mean that a large number of students receiving awards would leave university considerably more in debt.

In my view, the impact of these changes was underestimated by the Government authorities. Even though students of lower income families qualifying under OSAP would receive extra loan money to cover the increase, the extra burden felt by many would be substantial, particularly at a time when jobs are so hard to get. It is often forgotten that there are a great many cases of students from lower middle income families who do not qualify for loans, or only for small amounts, but who do not wish to draw on their families or whose parents can afford little help. A \$100 increase will certainly be a deterrent to university attendance, particularly to students who for various reasons saw a great difficulty in getting by financially.

A real policy of the absurd developed around fees for graduate students. Traditionally a large proportion of graduate students have stayed on campus during the summer doing their theses, and this has been taken as part of their year's work, incidentally covered by their

fees for the year. Sometime after the Ontario formula for university financing was established, the Department of University Affairs arbitrarily announced that henceforth it would calculate the units for graduate students not on a yearly basis but rather on a term basis: if the student did not actually work through the summer and become formally registered for this period, the university would lose one-third of the annual formula grant amount in respect of the student. In effect the Department artificially created a "spring term" as the summer was called for graduate students. Student fees, however, were left on an annual, or two-term, basis.

Suddenly, the spring announcement said that graduate students continuing in the summer would have to pay an additional third term fee, half as much again as the yearly fee. And at the same time the yearly, or now two-term fee, was increased by \$100. This meant that a student who would have expected to have paid \$485 to cover a year's work (\$382 in 1970–71) would have to look forward to paying \$877.50, an increase of 81 per cent.

Such an increase would plainly present an insuperable obstacle to many graduate students and deter them from further study, or send them to universities in some other province or country.

Later, after strong protests from students and universities, the Minister announced that universities would be permitted to use some of their formula income to give special bursaries to cover the impending "third term" fee. So universities would be reducing their operating funds to make payments to students in need so that the students can in turn pay the prescribed extra term fee to the university. Practically the same result in saving of

Government funds could be obtained by an appropriate reduction in formula grants to universities — and without the recent confusion about the future and deterrent effect on students. One can only hope that this unfortunate and ridiculous situation will soon be remedied.

### The Carleton Year

While the enrolment shortfall created many problems it also had some advantages. With less pressure of student numbers and some reduction in class size there seemed to be a slightly more tranquil atmosphere in the University than in recent years, and one had the impression of a large amount of good work being done.

With projections for 1972–73 sharply down from previously anticipated levels there was comparatively little recruiting of new faculty members during the year. In view of the changed financial outlook it was in fact necessary to make a small net reduction in the total number of full-time on campus faculty positions, from 544 in 1971–72 to 537 for the coming year. At the same time there had to be some provision for additional appointments in still growing areas such as Architecture and Journalism. Recruiting was limited to the small number of new positions, some unfilled ones and necessary replacements.

Course enrolment figures seem to possibly portend some problems for the future, with a general softening in Arts, particularly in humanities subjects, where the University is comparatively well staffed. The figures for Science stayed firm, graduate enrolments increased

healthily overall in accordance with predictions.

The onset of financial stringencies on the operating side was mentioned earlier. The picture was complicated by a directive from Queen's Park to change our financial year-end from June 30th to two months earlier, necessitating a ten month accounting period ending April 30, 1972. This tended somewhat to distort our formal operating financial statements: for instance, revenues such as fees fell almost wholly within the ten month period. In effect we had to watch and plan for the whole twentytwo month stretch to April 30, 1973, taking it as a whole for control purposes. The reductions instituted last fall and winter were made with the whole longer period in mind. Actually as of last April 30 our books showed a current operating surplus of \$817,000, including a substantial recovery of plant expenditures previously financed from current funds. It was clear, however, that the surplus as of that date would run down during the coming months.

The change in enrolment prospects also meant a major slowing down of work on plans for new construction projects, since Government grants for capital purposes came under a formula related to increase in student numbers. The Arts Tower was completed right on time and ready for occupancy during the summer of 1971; and work went ahead during the year on the Architecture Building scheduled to be ready for September, 1972. Action on other major projects was postponed until just before the end of the academic year when it was decided after very careful consideration to go ahead with the first stage of a new athletic and recreation facility, including a large swimming pool. Carleton has been

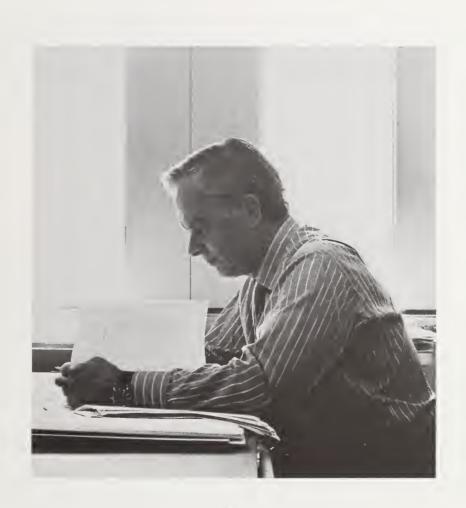
seriously deficient in facilities of this kind for its students, far behind most universities, and it was felt that need for this project was particularly serious.

An unexpected development came in the spring with the appearance of an opportunity to transfer St. Patrick's campus to Algonquin College and to construct a new College building on the Rideau River campus. After careful discussion by the faculty and the students of St. Patrick's College and of the School of Social Work, and by various university bodies, it was decided that consolidation on one campus would be a good move. Originally it was thought that the Ministry of Colleges and Universities fully favoured the proposal, and necessary planning was pushed ahead very quickly. There was however a hold up for many weeks in formal departmental approval. Late in June authorization was finally given to Algonquin and Carleton, and a project was fully launched for a new St. Patrick's College building near the Residences to be ready for September, 1973. In the interval Algonquin would share in the use of the present College building and the School of Social Work would move immediately to quarters on the main campus.

## Achievements and Changes

During the year there were a number of developments of significance to the future of Carleton.

In June, three years of discussion seem to have come to a conclusion as the Board of Governors gave approval, subject to revisions that might be suggested by



an editorial committee, to a university policy document on tenure and dismissal, etc. The paper had been recommended by the Senate which had modified a report prepared by a committee under the chairmanship of Professor J.C.S. Wernham, after careful consideration at long sessions and after taking into account proposals from various faculty boards and from the Staff Association.

A Commission, with Dean R.A. Wendt as chairman that had been appointed to inquire into the affairs of the School of Social Work, presented a valuable report that will be of great importance to the future of the School.

The Library holdings of the University by the end of June reached a total of 759,000 catalogued items, including 601,000 volumes.

In the spring the University took delivery of a new Sigma IX computer, that together with its twin to be added in a dual installation later in the year should give the University excellent computing capacity, with a very large number of terminals, that should be sufficient for some time ahead.

The Information Office expanded *This Week* into the bi-weekly *This Week Times Two*, an excellent internal University publication that won the award for the best newspaper of the American College Public Relations Association in May of this year.

It was decided not to proceed with a major public campaign for funds at the present time but instead to institute an appeal for donations that would probably be on a continuing basis. A result was a tidy amount of badly needed money to help with capital construction, student aid and special projects.

Mr. David Golden, who had done so much for the University as a stimulating and highly respected Chairman of the Board of Governors for six years, retired in the fall. His successor, who took office in the course of an active year, was Dr. J. Lorne Gray, a member of the Board for ten years.

The Board was most fortunate this year in being able to attract a number of highly qualified individuals to fill vacancies caused by the retirement of several of its distinguished members. Joining the Board this year were: Mrs. Jane H. Dunn, Mr. Kalmen Kaplansky, Mr. Grant MacCarthy, and Mr. D.A. Ross (members of the Associates); Professor K.Z. Paltiel (a nominee of the Senate); and Mr. George Collins (a nominee of the Alumni Association). Retiring from the Board this year were: Mr. D.A. Golden, Mr. C.F. Elderkin (for many years the Chairman of the Board's Finance Committee), Mr. Douglas Duclos, Professor E.M. Oppenheimer, and Mr. R.G. Robertson.

An excellent selection committee composed of three members nominated by the Board and three by the Senate, including student and alumni representation, and chaired by Professor D.M.L. Farr, went to great pains and worked in exemplary fashion to reach a recommendation on the person to be the new President of Carleton. To Dr. Michael Oliver, a colleague in Royal Commission work, go my warm congratulations and very best wishes.

My own duties as President ended on June 30th. Personally I can look back on 14 happy, exciting and satisfying years. They have been happy because of the people I have been fortunate enough to work with: an

understanding Board of Governors; devoted and effective deans, bursars and other senior officers; an able and generally affable faculty; a conscientious Senate; generations of lively, changing students; and a very good president's office staff. As a wise and knowledgeable observer recently remarked "Carleton is a better

university than it knows itself."

At this stage my greatest delight is that at the instance of colleagues I have been asked to stay on at the University in another capacity. A break from presidential responsibility has made me realize it would have been hard really to leave Carleton.

A.D. Dunton
President and Vice-Chancellor

# Carleton University (Incorporated without share capital under the laws of Ontario)

## **Balance Sheet**

April 30, 1972 (with comparative figures at June 30, 1971)

## Assets

	1972	1971
Current funds		
Cash	\$ 299,571	\$ 5,809
Temporary investments	2,300,000	2,200,000
Accounts receivable	456,121	484,885
Bookstore inventory, at lower of cost and market	273,434	316,591
Prepaid expenses and supplies	271,324	251,479
Faculty mortgages receivable	457,155	403,604
Receivable from other funds	576,151	1,058,654
	4,633,756	4,721,022
Deferred net loss on ancillary enterprises	.,555,155	24,625
	\$ 4,633,756	\$ 4,745,647
	\$ 4,033,730	\$ 4,745,647
Endowment funds		
Investments, (quoted market value 1972, \$1,292,182; 1971, \$1,220,178)	\$ 1,163,193	\$ 1,147,269
Accrued interest on investments	11,735	11,354
Other investments at par value	300,000	300,000
Receivable from trustee	4,106	5,027
Receivable from current funds	18,126	
	\$ 1,497,160	\$ 1,463,650
Plant funds		
Mortgage receivable	\$ 2,140	\$ 3,210
Property, plant and equipment, at cost	88,469,554	83,185,837
	\$88,471,694	\$83,189,047
Loan funds		
Cash	\$ 12,009	\$ 1,410
Loans receivable	86,959	95,368
Investments (quoted market value 1972, \$213,724; 1971 \$171,377)	178,819	150,957
Receivable from current funds		11,596
	277,787	\$ 259,331

# Liabilities

	1972	1971
Current funds		
Bank advances		\$ 654,419
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 1,920,793	2,214,943
Unexpended specific research grants	873,625	676,209
Deferred academic fees	12,680	383,917
Student funds held in trust	500	17,597
Deposits on residence accommodation	34,945	57,991
Specific purpose funds	906,768	727,110
Payable to other funds	18,126	11,596
	3,767,437	4,743,782
Deferred net income on ancillary enterprises	46,910	
Surplus	819,409	1,865
	\$ 4,633,756	\$ 4,745,647
Endowment funds		
Payable to current funds		\$ 23,520
Accumulated net profit on sale of securities	\$ 40,171	16,182
Endowment funds equity	1,456,989	1,423,948
	\$ 1,497,160	\$ 1,463,650
Plant funds	Ψ 1,107,100	Ψ 1,400,000
Mortgages payable	\$ 5,426,679	\$ 5,448,072
Debentures payable	50,431,883	47,058,357
Student funds held in trust – University Centre	50,451,665	3,196
Payable to current funds	566,999	1,035,134
Plant funds equity	32,046,133	29,644,288
	\$88,471,694	\$83,189,047
Loan funds	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
Payable to current funds	\$ 9,152	
Loan funds equity	268,635	\$ 259,331
	\$ 277,787	\$ 259,331
	φ 211,101	φ 253,331

## Carleton University

# Statement of Income and Expenditures and Surplus

Ten months ended April 30, 1972 (with comparative figures for year ended June 30, 1971)

	1972	1971
Income		
Operating		
Student academic fees	\$ 5,373,370	\$ 5,334,384
Government grant for general purposes	17,088,544	18,183,710
Miscellaneous	155,589	125,207
	22,617,503	23,643,301
Other	2 540 060	2.400.015
Government grant for interest on debentures Sponsored or assisted research funds	2,540,960 1,691,967	2,499,015 1,534,494
Government grant for municipal taxes	173,885	192,625
Endowment and other investment income	293,159	292,274
Endowment and other investment income	\$27,317,474	\$28,161,709
Expenditure	Ψ2.,0,	420,101,100
Operating		
Academic	\$15,161,805	\$15,684,613
Library	2,068,009	2,414,727
Administration	1,636,956	1,703,769
Operation and maintenance of property	2,373,425	2,804,842
Miscellaneous	525,753	629,816
Extraordinary	174,257	370,553
	21,940,205	23,608,320
Other Interest on debentures	0.540.000	0.400.015
Sponsored or assisted research funds	2,540,960 1,691,967	2,499,015 1,534,494
Municipal taxes	173,885	192,625
Transfer to specific purpose funds	293,159	292,274
Transfer to specific purpose rands	\$26,640,176	\$28,126,728
Excess of income over expenditure for the period	Ψ20,0 .0,	420,120,120
before extraordinary item	\$ 677,298	\$ 34,981
belore extraordinary term	\$ 077,290	φ 04,901
Extraordinary item	140,246	
Excess of income over expenditure for the period	817,544	34,981
Surplus (deficit) at beginning of period	1,865	(33,116)
Surplus at end of period	\$ 819,409	\$ 1,865

# Benefactions Received

Carleton University Achievement Fund	\$ 32,642	Louis Stein Bequest	300
Building and Development Campaigns	104,168	Mildred Zagerman Bequest	500
J.W. Dafoe Foundation Fellowship	3,000	Donner (Canadian) Foundation	15,000
The David and Rachel Epstein Foundation	19,356	Mr. F. Barclay Award for Overseas Students'	900
Friends of Carleton	11,521	Service	
Lady Perley Chapter I.O.D.E.	218	A. Andras Memorial Fund	13,225
Francis C.C. Lynch Estate	9,064	Mrs. J.P. Barwick	24,500
Montreal Trust Company	1.000		

# Gifts for Student Aid

Scholarships		National Press Club of Canada Scholarship in	
		Journalism	541
Association of Professional Engineers	\$1,250	The Ottawa Citizen Scholarship	1,200
Watson J. Balharrie Scholarship	200	The Ottawa Citizen Scholarship in Journalism	600
J.P. Bickell Foundation Scholarship	4,500	Oblate Fathers Scholarship	250
Blok-Lok Limited - Architecture	250	Page & Steele School of Architecture Scholarsh	ip 300
Clendinnen Scholarship in Biology	100	James H. Rattray Memorial Scholarships	500
William H. Dumsday Memorial Scholarship	300	Regent Vending Machine Limited Scholarship	350
Lord Dundonald Chapter, I.O.D.E. Scholarship	150	Riddell, Stead & Company Scholarship	500
Lithwick, Lambert, Sim and Johnson	300	William Teron Scholarships in Architecture	900
International Nickel Company Scholarship	8,526	Thorne, Gunn, Helliwell & Christenson Scholarship	ps 700
Dr. Harry Katznelson Memorial Scholarship	100	Touche, Ross & Company Scholarships	250
The Leonard Foundation Scholarships	1,400	University Women's Club of Ottawa	500
Dr. Frederick William Charles Mohr		James E. Whenham Scholarship	200
Scholarship	12,000	Xerox of Canada Limited Scholarship	1,000

## Bursaries Prizes

Altrusa Club of Ottawa	100	American Society for Metals Prizes in Engineering	_
A.T.A. Trucking Industry Educational	1 700	B'nai B'rith Awards	100
Foundation Bursary Fund	1,700	Clarkson Gordon & Company Prize	100
Atkinson Charitable Foundation Bursary Fund	5,000	V.A. Ewing Memorial Prize	100
Beta Sigma Phi Sorority	250	Faculty Club Prize	50
J.P. Bickell Foundation	2,250	International House	1,087
Birks Family Foundation	575	Journalism Writing Style Book Prize	25
Gretta Boyd Memorial Bursary	100	Alan Larocque Prize in Mathematics	15
Carleton University Maintenance Staff Bursary	100	Dr. R.O. MacFarlane Memorial Book Prize Award	
Corporation House Limited Bursary	250	Maclean-Hunter Publishing Award in Journalism	1,000
Doran Bursary in Engineering	250	National Council of Jewish Women Award in	
Engineers' Wives Association	400	History	100
C.A. Fitzsimmons and Company Limited Bursary	150	National Council of Jewish Women Award in	
Falkland Chapter (I.O.D.E.) Bursary	100	Psychology	100
Gyro Club Bursary	500	Roodman Book Prize	25
Mary C. Grant Bursary (Laurentian Chapter)		Saga Residence Award	440
I.O.D.E.	500	The Audrey Stankiewicz Design Award	500
I.B.MThomas J. Watson Memorial Bursaries	1,500	Thomson Award for Reporting	300
Knights of Pythias (Aurora Lodge #53) Bursary	100		
Lions Club of Ottawa (South) Incorporated	400		
Litton Systems (Canada) Limited Bursaries	300		
M. Loeb Limited - I.G.A. Bursaries	2,500		
Caro Murray Bursary (Earnscliffe Chapter)			
I.O.D.E.	250		
National Printers Limited Bursary	250		
John S. Nelson Bursary Fund	600		
John T. O'Manique	480		
James H. Rattray Memorial Bursaries	500		
South Ottawa Kiwanis Club Bursaries	500		
South Ottawa Kiwanis Club Bursaries			
(Ladies Auxiliary)	100		
Steel Company of Canada Limited Bursary	2,000		
Wild of Canada Limited Bursary	250		
,			

# Student Aid from Endowment Funds

Scholarships		Bursaries	
Charles Anthony Blundell Donald William Buchanan Scholarship D. Roy Campbell Victor S. Castledine Scholarship Jennie Shibley Cram Scholarship Naomi Cook Scholarship Dobbie Regional Entrance Scholarship Blair Fraser Memorial Scholarship	\$ 450 225 500 500 200 250 2,800 125	R.A. Beamish Nathan Braham Bursary Donald William Buchanan Bursary Maurice F. and Edward G. Carty Bursary Duchess of Connaught (Laurentian Chapter) I.O.D.E. Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario Ottawa Citizen War Services' Committee Burs	sary 125
Jacob Freedman Scholarship Mildred Susan Henry Scholarship C.V. Hotson Memorial Scholarship Gavin Scott Macfarlane Memorial Scholarship Mercy Neil Southam Entrance Scholarship Ottawa Woman's Club Scholarship Ottawa Women's Canadian Club War Memorial J. Lansing Rudd Scholarship Irene Gertrude Stitt Scholarship L.N. Wadlin Scholarship in Mathematics Hume Wrong Scholarship	800 100 100 200 1,750 225 100 300 1,400 225 225	Ottawa Superfluity Shop Bursaries The Phillips Bursary J. Lansing Rudd Bursary Abraham and Mary Shaffer Bursary Ormond M. Stitt Bursary Isabella Ellen Taylor Memorial Bursary Honourable Cairine Wilson Bursary Philemon Wright Chapter I.O.D.E.	300 200 225 500 1,400 1,000 200 75
		Lawrence Segal Memorial Fund B	150 150 300 300 300 Book prize Book prize Book prize 300

## Report of the Registrar for 1971–72

(With comparisons	1970–71)				Degrees, Diplomas, and Certificates ber 1971, and May 1972 (Rideau River Campus combined)		
Full-time enrolment		8	3,458	(8,271)	,		
Part-time enrolment	t	5	5,631	(5,730)			
					First Degrees		
Full-time Enrolment	by Faculty				Bachelor of Arts*	1,037	(890)
					Bachelor of Arts (Hons)	227	(221)
Architecture			173	(141)	Bachelor of Commerce**	40	(49)
Arts		(	5,169	(6,064)	Bachelor of Engineering	94	(104)
Science			1,192	(1,161)	Bachelor of Journalism***	27	(47)
Engineering			712	(714)	Bachelor of Science	104	(119)
Social Work			104	(94)	Bachelor of Science (Hons)	62	(72)
Not Applicable			108	(97)	Bachelor of Music	1	
Sex of Full-time Und	dergraduate	and Gra	duate S	tudents		1,592	(1,502)
	Male		Femal	-	Postgraduate Degrees		
Undergraduate	4,771	(4,857)	3,031	(2,778)			
Graduate	513	(483)	143	(153)	Master of Arts	174	(165)
****	5.004	(5.0.40)	0.474	(0.004)	Master of Engineering	42	(32)
	5,284	(5,340)	3,174	(2,931)	Master of Science	31	(30)
					Master of Social Work****	85	(3)
					Doctor of Philosophy	17	(16)
						349	(246)
					Diploma in Public Administration	44	(40)
					Certificate in Public Service Studies	23	(13)

2,008

(1,801)

Total

<sup>\*</sup>including 236 (217) at St. Patrick's Campus

<sup>\*\*</sup>pass and honours and 1 (7) at St. Patrick's Campus

<sup>\*\*\*</sup>pass and honours

<sup>\*\*\*\*</sup>the class of 1971 graduated in November 1971



# Carleton University 1971–1972